138. Needs of the Arayas.

MR. K. C. KOCHAPPI ARAYAN (*Nominated*) said that Government had issued an order that the Arayas of the seacoast should be given, free of cost, ten cents of land each for habitation. The order was not carried out. It should be enforced. Similar facilities should also be granted to the Arayas who lived off the seacoast.

The road leading from Manakkad to Kalady *via* Sinkaratope, and thence to Tiruvallathupallathu *kadavu* should be repaired and metalled.

The encroachments on the *poramboke* land adjoining the Killiyar river should be removed. A foot-path should be opened along the western bank of the river for the convenience of pedestrians.

The encroachments on the foot-path which lay between Karamana bridge and Killipalam along the bank of the river should be removed. The foot-path should be made fit for pedestrian traffic. A wooden bridge should be constructed over the Killiyar river.

A ferry boat service should be introduced at Pachalloor *kadavu* in the backwater lying between Kovalam and Ambalathura.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Kochappi Arayan, നിങ്ങളുടെ ഒന്നാമത്തെ നിവേദനം സമുദ്രതീരത്തുള്ള പുറമ്പോക്കിൽ പത്തുസെൻറുസ്ഥലം വീതം അരയന്മാർക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഉത്തരവുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതനുസരിച്ചു സ്ഥലം കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പറ്റിയാണു. ഉത്തരവുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം ഭൂമികിട്ടുന്നതല്ല. ആവശ്യക്കാർ അപേക്ഷകൊടുത്തു വേണ്ടനടപടിനടത്തിയാൽമാത്രമെ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആവശ്യമുള്ള. ആളുകൾ അപേക്ഷകൊടുക്കണം.

നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ശേഷംസംഗതികളെപ്പറ്റി ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയർക്കും ലാൻഡുറവന്യു കമ്മിഷണർക്കും എഴുതിഅയച്ചു റിപ്പോർട്ടു വരുത്താം.

[It has been stated that the Arayas are not getting lands registered in their names in accordance with the order that the available coast *porambokes* should be registered in their names at the rate of 10 cents each. This order by itself does not purport to grant lands to them without application. It is therefore for the Arayas to apply for the lands.

The remaining points of the representation will be referred to the Land Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Engineer for report.]

139. Grant of special Concessions to the Ezhavas

MR. K. P. MARTHANDAN VAIDYAN (*Chirayinkil taluk, Group II*) said that Government were not giving due encouragement to the educational institutions which were under the management of Ezhavas. The Vettur Primary School was erected by the Ezhava

c mmunity twenty years ago. The building collapsed a year ago, as its walls were made of sun-burnt bricks. The school was since located in a rented building situated in a marshy region. The prayer for a new building being constructed at the cost of Government was not heeded. A building should be erected speedily on the old site, after acquiring additional lands.

The English High School at Nedunganda was the only institution of the kind, which belonged to Ezhavas. For extending the premises of the school, an extent of one and a half acres of land was sanctioned to be acquired. The cost of acquisition of the land was paid by the school authorities. An additional extent of two acres was required for providing facilities for sports and recreation. The only area that could be added to the school compound was the site of the Ariyittakunnu bungalow situated to the south of the school. As Government had given, as free gifts, costly sites for the use of other educational institutions, it was not too much to expect that they would extend the concession to the Ezhava community, which was backward in the matter of education, by handing over a portion of the above-said site for the use of the school. No use was being made of the bungalow and site, The subject was represented by Mr. M. Kunjukrishnan at the 25th Session of the Assembly. In a letter sent to Mr. Kunjukrishnan by Government, it was said that Government sanctioned the acquisition, at the cost of the school authorities, of private lands adjoining the school. But Mr. Kunjukrishnan's representation was that Government should hand over, free of cost, a portion of the site of the above-mentioned bungalow. An area of two acres from the above land should be given gratis for the use of the school.

There were many able Ayurvedic physicians in the Ezhava community. The important treatises on the Ayurvedic system of treatment were written by Ezhavas. But the community was not well-represented in the Department of Ayurveda. A duly qualified Ezhava *Vydian* should be appointed in the Ayurvedic Hospital at an early date.

In the Education Department, Ezhava applicants should be given preference over those who had held acting appointments as teachers. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction should be drawn to the need for appointing qualified Ezhavas as clerks in his office as well as in the offices of the Inspectors of Schools.

Educated young men of the Ezhava community should be given scholarships and sent to foreign countries for higher education, especially for industrial education.

Ezhavas should be given due representation in the Excise, Forest, Registration and Judicial Departments and in the Secretariat and the Account office.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Martandan Vaidyan, നിങ്ങളുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ നിങ്ങൾ പ്രധാനമായിപറഞ്ഞതു നെടുങ്ങണ്ട സ്കൂളിനെ പ്പറ്റിയാണു്. ഈ വിഷയമാണു നിങ്ങൾ സംസാരിക്കാൻപോകുന്ന

തെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററി പ്രത്യേകം അറിയാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ഇപ്പോഠം അതിനു സമാധാനം പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. എങ്കിലും നിങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ചീഫ് എൻജിനിയക്കും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടക്കും എഴുതിഅയച്ചു റിപ്പോർട്ടുവരുത്താം.

ആയുർവ്വേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഈഴവക്കു പ്രോത്സാഹനം ഒന്നും ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ലാ എന്നുള്ളമാതിരിയിൽ നിങ്ങൾ പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി. വൈദ്യന്മാരുടെ കണക്കു നോക്കിയതിൽ അങ്ങിനെയല്ല കാണുന്നതു്. ഈഴവരിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട ഗ്രാൻറുവൈദ്യന്മാരുടെ സംഖ്യ ൪൦-ൽ ചിലപ്പോ നും ഉണ്ടു്.

MEMBER: അതെല്ലാം സഹായധനം വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന വൈദ്യശാലകൾ മാത്രമാണു്.

DEWAN: ആയുർവ്വേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ പിന്നെയെന്താണുള്ളതു്? ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ മുഖ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതു് ഗ്രാൻറുവൈദ്യശാലകളാണു്. അതിൽ ഈഴവർക്കു വേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനം ലഭിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ടു്.

അടുത്തതായി നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതു് പൊതുവെയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗദാനവിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണു്. അധഃകൃതസമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട അംഗങ്ങൾക്കു, അവർ ആ സമുദായത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടവരാണെന്നുള്ള കാരണത്താൽ, പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവ്വീസിൽ പ്രവേശനത്തിനു തടസ്ഥമുണ്ടാകരുതെന്നുള്ളതാണു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ഈ വിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള നയം. അതനുസരിച്ചു യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ഈ സമുദയാംഗങ്ങൾ അപേക്ഷിച്ചാൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ അവർക്കു ഉദ്യോഗദാനം ചെയ്യുവരുന്നുമുണ്ടു്.

പിന്നീടു വിദേശങ്ങളിൽ ഉപരിപഠനത്തിനു സ്കാളർഷിപ്പുനിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടവർക്കു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അങ്ങിനെ വിദേശത്തുപോകുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു വേതനംകൊടുക്കുന്നതു വളരെ ചുരുക്കമായിട്ടുമാത്രമെ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടൊള്ളൂ. കൂടാതെ ഓരോ വിഷയത്തിൽ വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യം സമ്പാദിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഗവണ്മെൻറു സ്കാളർഷിപ്പുകൊടുത്തു അയയ്ക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ അതിലേക്കു യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ആളുകളെ—അതായതു അതിൽ ശരിയായ വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യം സമ്പാദിക്കുന്നതിനു താണിയുള്ള ആളുകളെ—തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തയക്കയാണല്ലൊ വേണ്ടതു്.

[The statements made in respect of the Nedunganda school will be referred to the Chief Engineer and the Director of Public Instruction for report.

It was alleged that Ezhavas are not encouraged in the Ayurveda Department. But statistics show that there are more than 40 grant-in-aid *Vaidyans* from that community. The places of these *Vaidyans* are the chief ones available in the Ayurveda Department and the Ezhavas are adequately represented there.

Then in regard to the entertainment in public service, members of the depressed classes are not debarred from being entertained on the ground of their belonging to such communities. The policy of the Government is that there should be no bar to the entertainment in public service of any member of any community. When qualified hands apply to heads of departments, the available places are given to them.

In regard to the deputation of Ezhava youths to foreign countries for higher education at the expense of the Government, it is only very rarely that young men are sent abroad on Government scholarships for specialisation in particular subjects. On such occasions, only the fittest men who are qualified and will be able to specialise in those subjects are sent.]

140. Inequalities which the Ezhava community is suffering from and measures for their removal.

MR. K. KRISHNA PANIKKAR (*Nominated*) said that the Ezhavas were not given adequate representation in public service. Ezhavas, who educated themselves in the face of overwhelming difficulties, were not being liberally entertained in service. There were roads and schools not open to them.

There was only one Ezhava officer in the Judicial Department. Of the forty Munsiffs, not even one was from the Ezhava community. The community deserved to be better represented in the Judicial Department, which contained not less than 60 officers in all. There should be an Ezhava Judge in the High Court.

During the last five years, only one Ezhava had been appointed in the Huzur Secretariat. The officers in the higher ranks of the Excise, Police and Magisterial departments were generally recruited from the Secretariat. But none of the Ezhavas employed there were so sent out to other departments. Some of them had been drawing the same pay for nearly half a dozen years. An Ezhava should be appointed as Assistant Secretary or Secretary in the Huzur Office. Should the Government make up their mind to do so, they would not have any difficulty in choosing an able man.

The Ezhavas employed in the Police Department should be encouraged by giving them promotions.

The major portion of the abkari revenue of Government was contributed by Ezhavas. Before toddy and arrack became a State monopoly, the profits from the manufacture and sale of liquors were exclusively enjoyed by members of that community. Despite the above facts, the